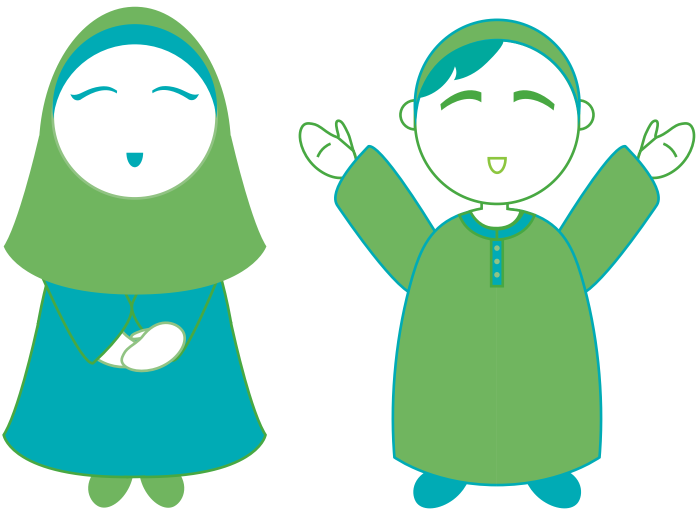
30 Hadith for Children

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Introduction

All praise is due to Allah. We praise Him, seek His assistance and forgiveness and we seek refuge with Him from the evil of our souls and our misdeeds. No one can mislead whosoever Allah guides and none can guide whosoever Allah causes to go astray.

I testify that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah alone. He has no partner. I also testify that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is His slave and Messenger.

In this work I collected 30 Hadiths for children, with short biographies of the narrators and the lessons or benefits derived from the Hadiths. All of the Hadiths have been carefully chosen and verified for authenticity.

This book was written in an easy and simple way for children to learn about our Prophet's Hadiths together with their teachers or parents. I have also included a ***Discussion Corner*** section where the children can interact with the book and discuss with their teachers or parents what they have learned and how they can apply the knowledge to their lives. I hope this book will be useful and can help the children to understand and live the sunnah of our prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

1

إِنَّمَا الأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ
Deeds Depend On Intentions

عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الخَطَّابِ (رضي الله عنه) قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ (ﷺ) يَقُولُ: «إِنَّمَا الأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى ، فَمَن كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى دُنْيَا يُصِيْبُهَا أَوْ إِلَى امْرَأَةٍ يَنْكِحُهَا ، فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ ». (رَوَاهُ البُخَارِيُّ وَمُسْلِمُ)

`Umar Ibn Al-Khattâb (رضي الله عنه) said: "I heard Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying: "Deeds depend upon intentions and every person will get that which he intended. So whoever migrates for worldly benefits or for a woman to marry, his emigration will be for that which he migrated to."
(Narrated by Al-Bukhaari and Muslim)

The Narrator: Omar - Umar ibn al-Khattab

`Umar ibn al-Khattâb (in Arabic, عمر بن الخطاب ) was a sahabi (companion) of the Islamic prophetMuhammad,sometimes referred to by Muslims as `Umar Al-Farûq (Umar the Distinguisher (between Truth and Falsehood)),also known in English as Omar or Umar. He was from the BanuAdi clan of the Quraysh tribe. He became the second Caliph.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Allah judges our (good) deeds based on our intentions.
2. Our deeds are rewarded according to our intentions.
3. We are allowed to migrate or move for worldly reasons.
4. The best reason to migrate or move is for the sake of increasing or protecting our Iman.



Discussion Corner

1. Who is the narrator of the hadith?
2. Give one example you can think of as a good reason for your family to migrate or move.
3. Before we do any good deed, we should place a good intention in our heart to please Allah – TRUE or FALSE?

2

أَرْكَانُ الإِسلاَم
Pillars of Islaam

عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) قَالَ: "قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ (ﷺ): "بُنِيَ الإِسْلاَمُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لا إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّداً رَسُولُ اللهِ وَإِقَامِ الصَّلاَةِ وَإِيْتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ وَالحجِّ وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ." (رَوَاهُ البُخَارِيُّ وَمُسْلِمٌ)

It is reported on the authority of Ibn 'Umar (رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) that he said: "Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Islaam is built upon five (pillars):

1. To testify that none is worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allaah.
2. To perform prayers.
3. To pay zakaah
4. (To perform) Hajj
5. To fast the month of Ramadhaan."

(Narrated by Al-Bukhaari and Muslim)

The Narrator: Abdullah ibn Umar

Abdullah ibn Umar (Arabic: عبدالله بن عمر بن الخطاب) was the son of the second Caliph 'Umar ibn al-Khattab and he was a prominent authority in hadith and law, who had strong faith in Allah from a very young age. Abdullah was also known as one of the most knowledgeable sahabi amongst all the Companions because he spent a lot of time close to the Prophet and memorizing the Prophet's sayings and actions.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. That there are five pillars of Islaam.
2. That the shahaadah is a pillar of Islaam.
3. That prayer is a pillar of Islaam.
4. That zakaah is a pillar of Islaam.
5. That performing Hajj is a pillar of Islaam.
6. That fasting the month of Ramadhaan is a pillar of Islaam.



Discussion Corner

1. How did Abdullah ibn 'Umar become so knowledgeable?
2. Name the five pillars of Islam
3. Which pillars of Islam do you practice everyday?

3

يَا غُلاَمُ ، سَمِّ اللهَ
Mention the Name of Allaah

عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ (رضي الله عنه): "كُنْتُ غُلاَماً فِي حَجْرِ رَسُولِ اللهِ (ﷺ) وَكَانَتْ يَدِي تَطِيْشُ فِي الصَّحْفَةِ، فَقَالَ لِي: "يَا غُلاَمُ ، سَمِّ اللهَ ، وَكُلْ بِيَمِينِكَ ، وَكُلْ مِمَّا يَلِيكَ." فَمَا زَالَتْ تِلْكَ طِعْمَتِي بَعْدُ." (رَوَاهُ البُخَارِيُّ)

On the authority of 'Umar ibn Abi Salamah (رضي الله عنه), (it is reported that he said): "I was a boy under the care of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) and my hand used to go around the dish; so Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to me: "Oh, boy! Mention the name of Allaah, eat with your right hand and eat from the dish what is nearest to you." Since then, this has been my manner of eating." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

The Narrator: 'Umar ibn Abi Salamah

'Umar ibn Abi Salamah al-Makhzumi was a young companion of the prophet Muhammad(ﷺ) and foster son of the Holy Prophet from Umm al-mu'minin Umm Salamah. Later on, he became the ruler of Bahrain in the time of Ali's Caliphate. He passed away in 54H.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We must begin eating by mentioning Allaah's Name.
2. We must eat with our right hand.
3. We should eat the food that is in front of us or nearest to us first.
4. It is preferred to share with others and eat from one communal dish rather than separate plates or dishes.

Discussion Corner

1. What is the first thing we should do before eating?
2. 'Umar ibn Abi Salamah was the Prophet's foster son - TRUE or FALSE?
3. What are the correct manners for eating?
4. It is better to eat with your family from one big communal plate rather than individual plates – TRUE or FALSE?



4

الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالِحَةُ
A Good Dream

نْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ (ﷺ) قَالَ: "قَالَ النَّبِيُّ (ﷺ): "الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالِحَةُ مِنَ اللهِ والحُلْمُ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ ، فَإِذَا حَلَمَ أَحَدُكُمْ حُلْماً يَخَافُهُ فَلْيَبْصُقْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ وَلْيَتَعَوَّذْ بِاللهِ مِن شَرِّهَا فَإِنَّهَا لاَ تَضُرُّهُ." (رَوَاهُ البُخَارِيُّ)

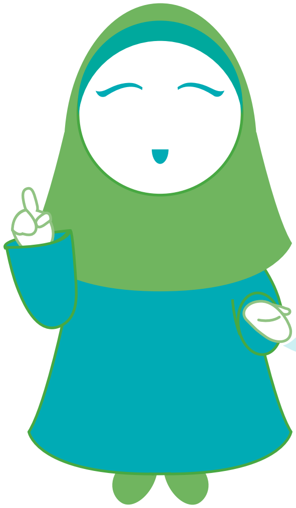
It is reported on the authority of Abu Qataadah (رضي الله عنه) that the Prophet (ﷺ) said: "A good dream is from Allaah and a bad dream is from Satan; so if any of you has a bad dream which makes him afraid, he should spit on his left side and he should seek refuge with Allaah from its evil, for then it will not harm him." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

The Narrator: Abu Qataadah Al-Anssari

Abu Qataadah Al-Anssari : Al-Harsh Al-Sulamy) is from Madinah, he was present at the battle of Uhud and the battles after it. He passed away in 54H.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Our good dreams are from Allaah.
2. Our bad dreams are from Satan.
3. We should seek protection with Allaah from the evil of Satan.
4. Whoever seeks protection with Allaah will be safe from Satan.



Discussion Corner

1. Where do good dreams come from?
2. What should we do if we wake up at night feeling scared after a bad dream?
3. What should we say to seek Allaah's protection?

5

حَلاوَةَ الإِيمَان
The Sweetness (Delight) of Faith

عَنْ أَنَسٍ (ﷺ) عَنِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) قَالَ: "ثَلاَثُ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ وَجَدَ بِهِنَّ حَلاوَةَ الإِيمَانِ مَنْ كَانَ اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِمَّا سِوَاهُمَا وَأَنْ يُحِبَّ الْمَرْءَ لاَ يُحِبُّهُ إِلاَّ اللهِ وَأَنْ يَكْرَهَ أَنْ يَعُودَ فِي الْكُفْرِ بَعْدَ أَنْ أَنْقَذَهُ اللهُ مِنْهُ كَمَا يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُقْذَفَ فِي النَّارِ." (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ وَمُسْلِمٌ وَغَيْرُهُمَا)

It is reported on the authority of Anas (ﷺ) from the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) that he said: "There are three (qualities); whoever is characterized by them will taste the sweetness of eemaan: One to whom Allaah and His Messenger are dearer than all else; one who loves a man only for Allaah's sake; and one who abhors returning to disbelief after Allaah has rescued him from it as he would hate being cast into Hell."
(Narrated by Al-Bukhaari, Muslim and others).

The Narrator: Anas bin Malik IbnNadar Al-Khazraji Al-Ansari

Anas bin Malik ibnNadar al-Khazraji Al-Ansari (Arabic: أنس بن مالك الخزرجي الأنصاري) was a well-known sahabi (companion) of the prophet Muhammad.

He was an Ansar of the Banu Khazraj. Anas ibn Malik, the last of the Companions of the Prophet died at Al-Basrah in 93H, aged 103.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. The characteristics of a true Believer.
2. Our love of Allaah and his Messenger are a part of eemaan.
3. Loving one's Muslim brother only for Allaah's sake is a part of eemaan.
4. Hating to return to disbelief is a part of faith.



Discussion Corner

1. Who narrated this hadith?
2. Who should be dearest to us in our lives?
3. Being kind and loving our parents, our brothers, our sisters are part of eemaan – TRUE or FALSE?

6

لاَ يُلْدَغُ الْمُؤْمن مِنْ جُحْرٍ مَرّتَيْن
The Believer Is Not Stung Twice

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ(﵁)عَنِ النَّبِيِّ(ﷺ)أَنَّهُ قَالَ: "لاَ يُلْدَغُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مِنْ جُحْرٍ وَاحِدٍمَرَّتَيْنِ."(رَوَاهُ البُخَارِيُّ)

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (﵁),from the Prophet (ﷺ)that he said: "The Believer is not stung from the same hole twice." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

The Narrator: Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah (Arabic: أبو هريرة), (also known as `Abd al-Rahman ibn Sakhr Al-Azdi (Arabic: عبدالرحمن بن صخر الأذدي) was born in Baha, Yemen into the Banu Daws tribe from the region of Tihamah on the coast of the Red Sea. He was an orphan with only a mother and no other relatives. His name at birth was Abd al-Shams (servant of the sun). However, as a child, he had a cat and became known as "Abu Hurairah" (which literally means "Father of the Kitten").

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We are allowed to use similitude, analogy or story in order to make a point.

2. A true Believer always learns from his mistakes.

3. A true Believer is not to be caught by the same mistake twice.



Discussion Corner

1. How did Abu Hurairah get his nickname?

2. We should learn from our mistakes – TRUE or FALSE?

3. If we are doing our school work and make a mistake, once the teacher shows us the truth, should we repeat the mistake again?

7

فَضْلُ السّلاَم
The Superiority of Greeting (Assalaam)

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، (رضي الله عنه) أَنَّ رَجُلاً، سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ (ﷺ) أَىُّ الإِسْلاَمِ خَيْرٌ قَالَ " تُطْعِمُ الطَّعَامَ، وَتَقْرَأُ السَّلاَمَ عَلَى مَنْ عَرَفْتَ وَمَنْ لَمْ تَعْرِفْ ". (متفق عليه).

Narrated Abdullah bin Amr (رضي الله عنه): A man asked Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) "Which act in Islam is the best?" The Prophet (ﷺ) replied "To give food, and to greet those whom you know and those whom you do not know." [by Al-Bukhari&Muslim]

The Narrator: Abdullah ibn Amr ibn Al-Aas

Abdullah Ibn Amr was the son of the famous Companion of the Prophet Amr Ibn Al-Aas. He was also a Companion of the Prophet. He came from the family of Luay Ibn Ghaleb of the tribe of Quraish. As a matter of fact, Abdullah Ibn Amr was a great spiritual leader and a leading scholar.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Delivering Assalaam is sunnah (optional) but its response is obligatory.
2. We should greet those we know and those we do not know.
3. We would say Assalaam when we are leaving.
4. We should always share our food or provide food for others.



Discussion Corner

1. How should we begin all conversations, whether in person or on the phone?
2. Who was Abdullah ibn Amr?
3. What should we do when someone says Assalaam to us?

8

طَيْبُ الكَلاَمِ وطَلاَقَةُ الوَجْه

Politeness of Speech & Kindness of Meeting

عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ، (رضي الله عنه) قَالَ قَالَ لِيَ النَّبِيُّ (صلى الله عليه وسلم) " لاَ تَحْقِرَنَّ مِنَ الْمَعْرُوفِ شَيْئًا وَلَوْ أَنْ تَلْقَى أَخَاكَ بِوَجْهٍ طَلْقٍ " . (رواه مسلم).

Narrated Abu Dharr (رضي الله عنه): Allah's Messenger (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "Do not disdain a good deed, (no matter how small it may seem) even if it is your meeting with your (Muslim)brother with a cheerful face." [Muslim]

The Narrator: Abu Dharr Al-Ghifari

Jundub ibn Junadah, nicknamed Abu Dharr, was a member of this tribe (Ghifar) .He was known for his courage, his calmness and his far sightedness and also for the hatred he felt against the idols which his people worshipped. He rejected the silly religious beliefs and the religious corruption which the Arabs practiced.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We should not look down upon any good, even the little things.

2. We should always be cheerful with our friends and family.

3. Cheerfulness in front of your brothers is required (good).



Discussion Corner

1. What are some ways to show cheerfulness to our friends and family?

2. Does Allaah value our small good deeds?

3. Do you like it when someone else smiles and is cheerful to you?

9

العَفْوُ والتَسَامُح
Forgiveness and Tolerance

عَنْ عَائِشَةَ (رضي الله عنها) أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ مَا خُيِّرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (ﷺ) بَيْنَ أَمْرَيْنِ إِلاَّ أَخَذَ أَيْسَرَهُمَا، مَا لَمْ يَكُنْ إِثْمًا، فَإِنْ كَانَ إِثْمًا كَانَ أَبْعَدَ النَّاسِ مِنْهُ، وَمَا انْتَقَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم لِنَفْسِهِ، إِلاَّ أَنْ تُنْتَهَكَ حُرْمَةُ اللَّهِ فَيَنْتَقِمَ اِللَّهِ بِهَا. (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ)

Narrated by Aishah (رضي الله عنها) "Whenever Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was given a choice between two matters, He would choose the easier course as long as it was not sinful to do so; but if it was sinful, he was most strict in avoiding it. Allah's Messenger never took revenge upon anything for his own sake; but when Allah's Legal Bindings were violated, he would take revenge for Allah's sake. [Al-Bukhari& Muslim]

The Narrator: Aisha bint Abu Bakr

Daughter of Abu Bakr and beloved wife of Prophet Mohammed. In the fifty years following his death, she became a great teacher of Islam and preserved and transmitted over two thousand hadeeth.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Islam as a religion of ease and tolerance in all matters unless it is something against Allah's laws.
2. We should always forgive and tolerate each other to achieve harmony and brotherliness among Muslims.
3. A Muslim who is patient and pardons and tolerates others is greatly rewarded by Allah the Almighty.



Discussion Corner

1. Who was Aisha?
2. What should we do when our brother or sister takes the toy we are playing with?
3. How can we show patience and tolerance with our friends at school?

10

حُسْنُ الخُلُق
Good manners (Akhlaaq)

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو (رضي الله عنه) قَالَ لَمْ يَكُنِ النَّبِيُّ (ﷺ) فَاحِشًا وَلاَ مُتَفَحِّشًا وَكَانَ يَقُولُ " إِنَّ مِنْ خِيَارِكُمْ أَحْسَنَكُمْ أَخْلاَقًا ".رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ

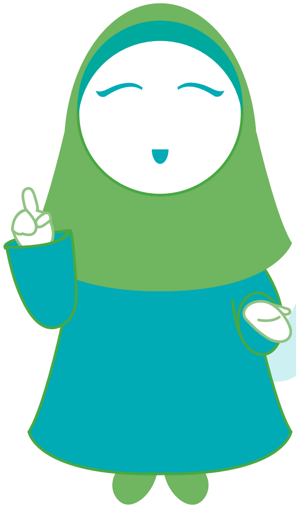
Abdullah bin Amr (رضي الله عنه) reported that the Prophet (ﷺ) was neither a fahish (one who speaks bad words) nor a mutafahish (one who speaks obscene evil words to make people laugh), He (ﷺ) never used bad language. He (ﷺ) used to say "the best amongst you are those who have the best manners and character". [by Al-Bukhari & Muslim]

The Narrator: Abdullah ibn Amr ibn Al-Aas

Abdullah Ibn Amr was the son of the famous Companion of the Prophet Amr Ibn Al-Aas. He was also a Companion of the Prophet. He came from the family of Luay Ibn Ghaleb of the tribe of Quraish. As a matter of fact, Abdullah Ibn Amr was a great spiritual leader and a leading scholar.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Islam calls for good manners such as staying away from harm, always smiling and doing good to others.
2. Good manners makes you closer to the status of our prophet (ﷺ) in the Hereafter (Akhirah).
3. We should always respect others and treat them kindly.
4. Good manners increases Allah's love for us.
5. Even high ranking people should have the best manners.



Discussion Corner

1. What is one of the ways to increase Allah's love for us?
2. Should we tease and make fun of our friends at school just to make others laugh?
3. Discuss some examples of how we can show good manners to our teachers or parents.

11

وُجُوب مُحَبَة المُسْلم لأَخيه

Muslims Must Love Each Other

عَنْ أَنَسٍ، (رضي الله عنه) عَنِ النَّبيِّ (صلى الله عليه وسلم) قَالَ " لاَ يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّى يُحِبَّ لأَخِيهِ مَا يُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِهِ " . (رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ)

On the authority of Anas ibn Malik (رضي الله عنه) that the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said " None of you would be a truly believer until he wishes for his Muslim brother what he wishes for himself"
[Al-Bukhari&Muslim]

The Narrator: Anas bin Malik

Anas bin Malik ibnNadar al-Khazraji Al-Ansari (Arabic: أنس بن مالك الخزرجي الأنصاري) was a well-known sahabi (companion) of the prophet Muhammad.

He was an Ansar of the Banu Khazraj. Anas ibn Malik, the last of the Companions of the Prophet died at Al-Basrah in 93H, aged 103.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We should always wish for the best and hate for the worst to happen to our Muslim brother, just like we wish it for ourselves because this makes us a true believer.

2. Envy and hate for others cause the lack of faith.

3. We should always guide our Muslim brother to good and help keep him away from injustice, as this is part of our love for the sake of Allah.



Discussion Corner

1. What should we wish and feel for our fellow Muslims?

2. How can we show our friends that we wish for the best for them?

3. If we see something bad happening to our brother/sister, what should we do?

12

تَحْرِيم التَبَاغُض والتحَاسُد
Prohibition of Hatred and Envy

أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، (ﷺ) أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ (ﷺ) قَالَ "لاَ تَبَاغَضُوا وَلاَ تَحَاسَدُوا وَلاَ تَدَابَرُوا وَكُونُوا عِبَادَ اللَّهِ إِخْوَانًا وَلاَ يَحِلُّ لِمُسْلِمٍ أَنْ يَهْجُرَ أَخَاهُ فَوْقَ ثَلاَثٍ " .(متفق عليه)

Anas bin Malik (ﷺ) narrated that Allah's messenger (ﷺ) said: "Do not hate one another, and do not be jealous of one another, and do not desert each other, and O' Allah's worshippers! Be brothers. It is not permissible for any Muslim to desert (not talk to) his Muslim brother for more than three days". [Bukhari & Muslim]

The Narrator: Anas bin Malik

Anas bin Malik ibnNadar al-Khazraji Al-Ansari (Arabic: أنس بن مالك الخزرجي الأنصاري) was a well-known sahabi (companion) of the prophet Muhammad.

He was an Ansar of the Banu Khazraj. Anas ibn Malik, the last of the Companions of the Prophet died at Al-Basrah in 93H, aged 103.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We should not hate, be jealous of or abandon one another.
2. We should not harm any Muslim in any way.
3. We are not allowed to break our relationship with any Muslim for more than three days.



Discussion Corner

1. Should we be jealous of our friends if they received a new toy and we did not?
2. If we fight with our brothers / sisters, are we allowed to stop talking to them for more than three days?
3. Discuss some ways we can show love and kindness to our friends at school.

13

حِفْظُ اللسَان وَاليد من التَعَدي

Keeping Tongue and Hand from Offense

أَبِي مُوسَى الأَشْعَرِيّ (رضي الله عنه) أَنّ النّبِيّ (صلى الله عليه وسلم) سُئِلَ أَىُّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ أَفْضَلُ قَالَ " مَنْ سَلمَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ وَيَدِهِ " . (متفق عليه)

Abu Musa (رضي الله عنه) narrated that he asked Allah's Messenger (صلى الله عليه وسلم) :Whose Islam is the best? (i.e. who is a good Muslim?). The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replied, "One who avoids harming Muslims with his tongue and hands." [Al-Bukhari]

The Narrator: Abu Musa Al-Ashari

Abu-Musa Abd-Allah ibn Qays al-Ashari, better known as Abu Musa al-Ashari (Arabic: أبو موسى الأشعري) was a companion of the Islamic prophet Muhammad and an important figure in early Islamic history.

Abu Musa originally came from Yemen, where his tribe, the Ashar, lived in the pre-Islamic period. He accepted Islam at Mecca prior to the Hijra and returned to his native Yemen to spreadthe faith.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. The best among Muslims are those who avoid harming others.
2. We should never curse anybody.
3. Saying something that hurts or angers others is harmful and not allowed in Islam.
4. We should avoid saying or doing things that cause friends to fight or be divided.



Discussion Corner

1. Where is Abu Musa originally from?
2. What is the character of the best Muslim?
3. Can we shout and scream angrily at our family? Why yes/no?
4. Give one example of harming a friend with our hands and discuss why we should not do that.

14

التَرغْيب في الصدْقِ والتَحْذير ِمنْ الكذْب

Endearment of Truthfulness & Caution from Falsehood

عَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ(ﷺ) قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اَللَّهِ (ﷺ)" عَلَيْكُمْ بِالصِّدْقِ، فَإِنَّ الصِّدْقَ يَهْدِي إِلَى الْبِرِّ، وَإِنَّ الْبِرَّ يَهْدِي إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ، وَإِنَّ الرَّجُلَ يَصْدُقُ حَتَّى يُكْتَبَ عِنْدَ اللهِ صِدِّيقًا، وَإِيَّاكُمْ وَالْكَذِبَ، فَإِنَّ الْكَذِبَ يَهْدِي إِلَى الْفُجُورِ، وَالْفُجُورَ يَهْدِي إِلَى النَّارِ، وَإِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَكْذِبُ حَتَّى يُكْتَبَ عِنْدَ اللهِ كَذَّابًا. " مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ .

Narrated Ibn Masaud (ﷺ) :Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Truth leads to piety and piety leads to Paradise. A man persists in speaking the truth till he is recorded with Allah as a truthful man. Falsehood leads to transgression and transgression leads to Hell-fire. A man continues to speak falsehood till he is recorded with Allah as a great liar".
[Al-Bukhari& Muslim]

The Narrator: Abdullah ibn Masaud

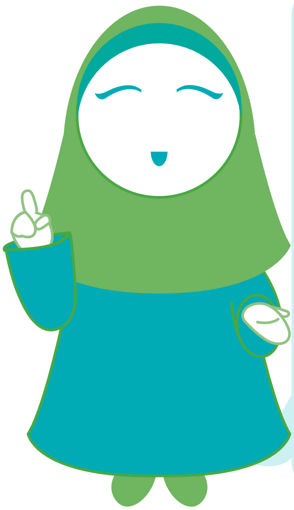
Abd-Allah ibn Mas`ud (Arabic: عبدالله بن مسعود) was the 6th man who converted to Islam after Muhammad started preaching in Mecca. He was also one of the closest companions to prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

He was a child sheepherder working for [[Uqbahibn Abu Mueeayt].Muhammad was passing by him with Abu Bakr May Allah be pleased with him when they asked Abd-Allah to give them some milk from one of the goats. He refused

because they were not his goats to give away their milk. So Muhammad asked him if there was a goat that never gave milk and he touched it instantly. The goat produced milk, so they drank milk and ibnMasud asked Muhammad to teach him how to do this. Muhammad said to him (Arabic: إنك غلام معلم), which means you: have been taught.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Being truthful is one of the good conducts that Islam calls for.
2. Bring truthful is one way that leads to Paradise.
3. A believer who is known by others to be truthful is beloved by Allah and the people.
4. Telling lies is a bad habit that Islam forbids.
5. Falsehood is one way that leads to the Hell-fire.



Discussion Corner

1. What is one path that leads to Paradise?
2. What is one path that leads to Hell-fire?
2. If our teachers ask us if we have finished our homework, even if we have not, what should we tell them?
4. Who was Abdullah ibn Mas'ud?

15 التَعَاوُنُ بَيْنَ المُؤمنين
Cooperation Among Muslims

عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى (رضي الله عنه) عَنِ النَّبِيِّ (صلى الله عليه وسلم) قَالَ "إِنَّ المُؤْمِنَ لِلْمُؤْمِنِ كَالْبُنْيَانِ، يَشُدُّ بَعْضُهُ بَعْضًا ". وَشَبَّكَ أَصَابِعَهُ. مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ

Narrated Abu Musa (رضي الله عنه):The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "A believer to another believer is like a building whose different parts enforce each other". The Prophet then clasped his hands with the fingers interlaced. [By Al Bukhari and Muslim].

The Narrator: Abu Musa Al-Ashari

Abu-Musa Abd-Allah ibn Qays al-Ashari, better known as Abu Musa al-Ashari (Arabic: أبو موسى الأشعري) was a companion of the Islamic prophet Muhammad and an important figure in early Islamic history.

Abu Musa originally came from Yemen, where his tribe, the Ashar, lived in the pre-Islamic period. He accepted Islam at Mecca prior to the Hijra and returned to his native Yemen to spreadthe faith.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. It is good to use simple examples such as "the building" to clarify the meaning and make it easy for us to understand the lesson.
2. Cooperation among Muslims strengthens our faith and makes us very strong.
3. We should always encourage each other to be supportive and helpful.



Discussion Corner

1. How should we behave with each other?
2. Discuss one example of how we can cooperate with our classmates at school.
3. Discuss one example of how we can cooperate with our brothers / sisters at home.

16 تَحْرِيمُ العُقُوقِ وشَهَادَةُ الزُورْ
Prohibition of Disobedience of Parents and False Witness

عن أبي بكرة (رضي الله عنه) قَالَ : قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (ﷺ) " أَلاَ أُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِأَكْبَرِ الْكَبَائِرِ ". قُلْنَا بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. قَالَ " الإِشْرَاكُ بِاللَّهِ، وَعُقُوقُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ ". وَكَانَ مُتَّكِئًا فَجَلَسَ فَقَالَ " أَلاَ وَقَوْلُ الزُّورِ وَشَهَادَةُ الزُّورِ، أَلاَ وَقَوْلُ الزُّورِ وَشَهَادَةُ الزُّورِ ". فَمَا زَالَ يَقُولُهَا حَتَّى قُلْتُ لاَ يَسْكُتُ. (متفق عليه)

Narrated Abu Bakra (رضي الله عنه) : The Prophet (ﷺ) said thrice , "Should I inform you about the greatest of the great sins ?" They said, Yes, O Allah' s Messenger ! He said, "(1) To join others in worship with Allah, (2) To disobey parents." The Prophet then sat up after he had been reclining (on a pillow) and said, "(3) and I warn you against giving a lying speech (false statement)", and he kept on saying that warning till we thought he would not stop. [Bukhari&Muslim]

The Narrator: Abu Bakra bin Kalada

Abu Bakra bin Kalada al-Thaqafi at-Thaifi (in Arabicأبو بكرة بن كلدةالثقفي الطائفي) better known as Nufayibn Al-Harith (in Arabicنفيع بن الحارث) was the half brother of Nafiibn Al-Harith. He is known for his dispute with another Islamic general Mugheera ibn Shuba during a military expedition.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Rasulullah would sometimes give direct guidance and advice to his companions.
2. We should not associate partners with Allah or disobey our parents.
3. We should always encourage each other to be supportive and helpful.



Discussion Corner

1. From this hadith, what are the three things we learned not to do?
2. What should we do if our parents ask us to do something?
3. If we saw something bad happening at the school playground, and the teacher asks us about it, what should we tell them?

17

آيَةُ ٱلْمُنَافِقِ
The Signs of a Hypocrite

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ (ﷺ) قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (ﷺ)"آيَةُ ٱلْمُنَافِقِ ثَلَاثٌ: إِذَا حَدَّثَ كَذَبَ, وَإِذَا وَعَدَ أَخْلَفَ, وَإِذَا ائْتُمِنَ خَانَ " مُتَّفَقٌ عَلَيْهِ.

Narrated Abu Huraira (ﷺ), the Prophet (ﷺ) said "The signs of a hypocrite are three:

1. Whenever he speaks, he tells a lie.
2. Whenever he promises, he always breaks it.
3. If you trust him, he proves to be dishonest (e.g. If you keep something as a trust with him, he will not return it). (Al-Bukhari)

The Narrator: Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah (Arabic: أبو هريرة), (also known as `Abd al-Rahman ibn Sakhr Al-Azdi (Arabic: عبدالرحمن بن صخر الأذدي) was born in Baha, Yemen into the Banu Daws tribe from the region of Tihamah on the coast of the Red Sea. He was an orphan with only a mother and no other relatives. His name at birth was Abd al-Shams (servant of the sun). However, as a child, he had a cat and became known as "Abu Hurairah" (which literally means "Father of the Kitten").

Lessons from This Hadith

There are three signs of a hypocrite:

a. He lies

b. He breaks promises

c. He betrays a trust.

Discussion Corner

1. Why should we never lie?
2. What should we do when we promise our parents that we will keep our room clean?
3. When our friend asks us to take care of his school-bag for a few minutes while he goes to the bathroom - that is called a trust. What should we do with his bag?



18

المَارُّ بَيْنَ يدَيِ المُصَلِّي
Passing in Front of Someone Praying

قَال أَبُو جُهَيْمٍ (رضي الله عنه): "قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ (ﷺ): "لَوْ يَعْلَمُ المَارُّ بَيْنَ يدَيِ المُصَلِّي مَا ذَا عَلَيْهِ لَكَانَ أَنْ يَقِفَ أَرْبَعِيْنَ خَيْراً لَهُ مِنْ أَنْ يَمُرَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ." (رَوَاهُ البُخَارِيُّ)

Abu Juhaim (رضي الله عنه) said: "Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "If the person passing in front of a worshipper in prayer knew what a sin he was incurring, he would prefer to wait for forty (years) rather than passing in front of him." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari)

The Narrator: Abu Juhaim

Abu Juhaim : Abudalla ibn Juhaim . Well-known companion of prophet Mohammad (ﷺ), he is nephew of Obiy ibn Kaab he lived during the caliphate of Muawiyah .

Lessons from This Hadith

1. It is a great sin to pass between a worshipper and his sutrah.
2. One who does so faces a severe punishment.
3. The Prophet's really cared and had compassion for us, because he warns us of this sin.



Discussion Corner

1. What sin does this hadith discuss?
2. Is it all right to walk in front of your father who is praying as long as it is in front of his sutrah distance (about the space of a sajjadah)?
3. Can you walk right in your father's praying space – where he will rukuk or sujood?

19

تَرْكُ المُسْلِم ما لاَ يَعْنِيه
Leaving the Things That Don't Concern You

ِي هُرَيْرَةَ (﵁) قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اَللَّهِ (ﷺ)" مِنْ حُسْنِ إِسْلَامِ اَلْمَرْءِ, تَرْكُهُ مَا لَا يَعْنِيهِ " رَوَاهُ اَلتِّرْمِذِيُّ, وَقَالَ حَسَنٌ.

On the authority of Abu Huraira (﵁) who said: the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "Part of someone's being a good Muslim is leaving away that which does not concern him" . (Collected by Al-Tirmithi.)

The Narrator: Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah (Arabic: أبو هريرة), (also known as `Abd al-Rahman ibn Sakhr Al-Azdi (Arabic: عبدالرحمن بن صخر الأذدي) was born in Baha, Yemen into the Banu Daws tribe from the region of Tihamah on the coast of the Red Sea. He was an orphan with only a mother and no other relatives. His name at birth was Abd al-Shams (servant of the sun). However, as a child, he had a cat and became known as "Abu Hurairah" (which literally means "Father of the Kitten").

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Islam encourages Muslims to leave whatever does not concern them.
2. If we are not asked about something, do not try to involve ourselves.
3. Showing the way to being good is part of what concerns a Muslim.



Discussion Corner

1. What should we do if our friends are talking about something that does not concern us?
2. If our parents ask us to be silent while they discuss something that does not involve us, we should obey them – TRUE or FALSE?

20 تَحْرِيمُ الغيبَةِ
Forbiddance of Backbiting

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ (رضي الله عنه) أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ (ﷺ) قَالَ " أَتَدْرُونَ مَا الْغِيبَةُ " . قَالُوا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ . قَالَ " ذِكْرُكَ أَخَاكَ بِمَا يَكْرَهُ " . قِيلَ أَفَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ كَانَ فِي أَخِي مَا أَقُولُ قَالَ " إِنْ كَانَ فِيهِ مَا تَقُولُ فَقَدِ اغْتَبْتَهُ وَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ فِيهِ فَقَدْ بَهَتَّهُ " .(رواه مسلم).

Narrated Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Do you know what backbiting is?" The companions said: "Allah and His Messenger know better". Thereupon he said, "Backbiting is talking about your (Muslim) brother in a manner which he dislikes". It was said to him: "What if my (Muslim) brother is as I say. He (ﷺ) replied: "If he is actually as you say, then that is backbiting; but if that is not in him, that is slandering." [Muslim].

The Narrator: Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah (Arabic: أبو هريرة), (also known as `Abd al-Rahman ibn Sakhr Al-Azdi (Arabic: عبدالرحمن بن صخر الأذدي) was born in Baha, Yemen into the Banu Daws tribe from the region of Tihamah on the coast of the Red Sea. He was an orphan with only a mother and no other relatives. His name at birth was Abd al-Shams (servant of the sun). However, as a child, he had a cat and became known as "Abu Hurairah" (which literally means "Father of the Kitten").

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We are not allowed to backbite, which means to mention our Muslim brother in a way that he dislikes.
2. Backbiting is one cause of hatred among people.
3. We should not say untrue things (slander) about our fellow Muslims, or people in general.
4. We should always mention our Muslim brother in a manner which he likes.



Discussion Corner

1. What is one of the things that Allah dislikes most?
2. Can we tell other people bad things about our friend, even if it is true?
3. How should we always talk about other people?

21

حَقُّ الجَار عَلَى الجَار
Rights of A Neighbour

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، (ﷺ) عَنِ النَّبِيِّ(ﷺ) قَالَ " مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ فَلاَ يُؤْذِ جَارَهُ، وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمْ ضَيْفَهُ، وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ فَلْيَقُلْ خَيْرًا أَوْ لِيَصْمُتْ ".(متفق عليه)

Narrated Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) : Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "He who believes in Allah and the Last Day must not harm his neighbor; and he who believes in Allah and the Last Day must show hospitality to his guest; and he who believes in Allah and the Last Day must speak good or remain silent." [Al-Bukhari & Muslim]

The Narrator: Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah (Arabic: أبو هريرة), (also known as `Abd al-Rahman ibn Sakhr Al-Azdi (Arabic: عبدالرحمن بن صخر الأذدي) was born in Baha, Yemen into the Banu Daws tribe from the region of Tihamah on the coast of the Red Sea. He was an orphan with only a mother and no other relatives. His name at birth was Abd al-Shams (servant of the sun). However, as a child, he had a cat and became known as "Abu Hurairah" (which literally means "Father of the Kitten").

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We should always be kind to our neighbours to strengthen the relationships in our neighbourhood.

2. We should only speak good things, and if we don't have anything good to say, we should remain silent.

3. We should always serve our guests in a kind and generous way.



Discussion Corner

1. How should we treat our neighbours?

2. What should we do when someone visits our home?

3. If we are angry and feel like saying bad things to our brother / sister, what should we do instead?

22

النَظَافَةُ من الإسْلامِ
Beauty vs Arrogance

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، (رضي الله عنه) عَنِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) قَالَ " لاَ يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ مَنْ كَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِثْقَالُ ذَرَّةٍ مِنْ كِبْرٍ " . قَالَ رَجُلٌ إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ يُحِبُّ أَنْ يَكُونَ ثَوْبُهُ حَسَنًا وَنَعْلُهُ حَسَنَةً . قَالَ " إِنَّ اللَّهَ جَمِيلٌ يُحِبُّ الْجَمَالَ الْكِبْرُ بَطَرُ الْحَقِّ وَغَمْطُ النَّاسِ " .(رواه مسلم)

Narrated Abdullah ben Masud (رضي الله عنه): Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "He who has,in his heart, a grain of arrogance will not enter Paradise." Someone said: How about a person who likes to wear beautiful clothes and shoes? Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said "All of Allah's Affairs are Beautiful and He likes beauty; arrogance means ridiculing and rejecting the Truth and despising people." [Muslim]

The Narrator: Abdullah ibn Masaud

Abd-Allah ibn Mas`ud (Arabic: عبدالله بن مسعود) was the 6th man who converted to Islam after Muhammad started preaching in Mecca. He was also one of the closest companions to prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

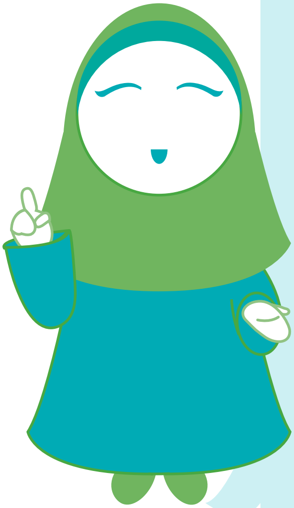
Lessons from This Hadith

1. We should not be arrogant and have hatred towards other people.

2. We should always make sure what we use and wear is clean and beautiful.

3. Allah loves it when we keep ourselves, our home, our streets, our schools and our gardens clean and beautiful.

4. Real arrogance is when we argue against the Truth of Allah.



Discussion Corner

1. Discuss some ways that we can help our parents to keep our bedroom and home clean and beautiful.
2. Can we show off and be arrogant towards our friends?
3. How can we keep our own bodies clean every day?
4. Are we allowed to dirty the environment / streets / public areas, even if it is not in our own home?

23

تَأْثِيرُ الأَصْدِقَاء عَلَى الإِنْسَانِ

The Influence of Friends

عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى (ﷺ) عَنِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) قَالَ " إِنَّمَا مَثَلُ الْجَلِيسِ الصَّالِحِ وَالْجَلِيسِ السَّوْءِ كَحَامِلِ الْمِسْكِ وَنَافِخِ الْكِيرِ فَحَامِلُ الْمِسْكِ إِمَّا أَنْ يُحْذِيَكَ وَإِمَّا أَنْ تَبْتَاعَ مِنْهُ وَإِمَّا أَنْ تَجِدَ مِنْهُ رِيحًا طَيِّبَةً وَنَافِخُ الْكِيرِ إِمَّا أَنْ يُحْرِقَ ثِيَابَكَ وَإِمَّا أَنْ تَجِدَ رِيحًا خَبِيثَةً " .(متفق عليه)

Narrated Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari (ﷺ): I heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying, "The similitude of good company and that of bad company is that of the owner of musk and of the one blowing the bellows. The owner of musk would either offer you some free of charge, or you would buy it from him, or at least you would smell its pleasant odour; and as for the one who blows the bellows(i.e., the blacksmith), he would either burn your clothes or at least you shall have to smell a repugnantsmell." [Al-Bukhari and Muslim]

The Narrator: Abu Musa Al-Ashari

Abu-Musa Abd-Allah ibn Qays al-Ashari, better known as Abu Musa al-Ashari (Arabic: أبو موسى الأشعري) was a companion of the Islamic prophet Muhammad and an important figure in early Islamic history.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Islam guides us to be closer to pious and good people.
2. We are often influenced by our friends, whether good or bad.
3. Good people will help us to become good too and to avoid what is bad.



Discussion Corner

1. What kind of people should we choose as our friends?
2. Why should we choose good people as our friends?
3. What could happen if we spend too much time with people who may not be that good?

24 الدَّلالَةُ على خيرٍ والدعوةُ إلى هدى أو ضلالة
Calling to Right Guidance and Forbidding Evil

عن أبي هُرَيْرَةَ، (رضي الله عنه) أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وسلم) قَالَ " مَنْ دَعَا إِلَى هُدًى كَانَ لَهُ مِنَ الأَجْرِ مِثْلُ أُجُورِ مَنْ تَبِعَهُ لاَ يَنْقُصُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ أُجُورِهِمْ شَيْئًا وَمَنْ دَعَا إِلَى ضَلاَلَةٍ كَانَ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الإِثْمِ مِثْلُ آثَامِ مَنْ تَبِعَهُ لاَ يَنْقُصُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ آثَامِهِمْ شَيْئًا " .(رواه مسلم)

Narrated Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) : Allah's Messenger (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: "If anyone calls others to follow right guidance, his reward will be equivalent to those who follow him (in righteousness) without their reward being diminished in any respect on that account; and if anyone invites others to follow error, the sin, of which he is guilty, will be equivalent to those of the people who follow him (in sinfulness) without their sins being diminished in any respect on that account." [Muslim]

The Narrator: Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah (Arabic: أبو هريرة), (also known as `Abd al-Rahman ibn Sakhr Al-Azdi (Arabic: عبدالرحمن بن صخر الأذدي) was born in Baha, Yemen into the Banu Daws tribe from the region of Tihamah on the coast of the Red Sea. He was an orphan with only a mother and no other relatives. His name at birth was Abd al-Shams (servant of the sun). However, as a child, he had a cat and became known as "Abu Hurairah" (which literally means "Father of the Kitten").

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We should always guide and urge others to do good and discourage them from doing bad.
2. If we urge someone to do good, we will get exactly the same reward as them from Allah.
3. Allah forbids us to call upon people to do bad, and we will get the same sin as them if we do so.

Discussion Corner

1. What should we encourage others to do?
2. If we tell our little brother or sister to kick a cat, even though we do not do it ourselves, we will still get the sin of kicking the cat – TRUE or FALSE?
3. If we tell our friends to be nice to the new boy/girl in class, we will also get the reward of being nice to them – TRUE or FALSE?



25

الْمُؤْمِنُ القَوِيُّ
The Strong Believer

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ (ﷺ) قَالَ: "قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ (ﷺ): "الْمُؤْمِنُ القَوِيُّ خَيْرٌ وَأَحَبُّ إِلَى اللهِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِ الضَّعِيفِ وَفِي كُلٍّ خَيْرٌ اِحْرِصْ عَلَى مَا يَنْفَعُكَ وَاسْتَعِنْ بِاللهِ وَلاَ تَعْجَزْ ، فَإِنْ أَصَابَكَ شَيءٌ فَلاَ تَقُلْ: لَوْ أَنِّي فَعَلْتُ كَذَا وَكَذَا لَكَانَ كَذَا وَكَذَا و لَكِنْ قُلْ: قَدَّرَ اللهُ وَمَا شَاءَ اللهُ فَعَلَ. فَإِنَّ لَو تَفْتَحُ عَمَلَ الشَّيْطَانِ." (رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ)

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (ﷺ) that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "The strong Believer is better and more loved by Allaah than the weak Believer, but in both of them there is good. Work hard for that which benefits you and seek help from Allaah and do not give up. If you are stricken by misfortune, do not say: "If only I had done such-and-such," rather say: "Allaah has decreed and what Allaah wills He does." For verily, the words: "If only…" open the door to Satan's works." (Narrated by Muslim).

Lessons from This Hadith

1. The strong Believer is more loved by Allaah than the weak Believer.

2. The weak Believer is also loved by Allaah.

3. That there is good in both of them.

4. We should always work hard towards goodness and seek help from Allaah.

5. We should always accept Allaah's Qadr (predestined plan) for us, and not keep wishing for something else.



Discussion Corner

1. Should we try to be a strong or weak believer?

2. To prepare for our school exams, we should study hard. What else should we also do?

3. If we accidentally fall and hurt ourselves during the school's sports day, we should not be angry but accept that was Allaah's plan for us and just be more careful next time we are running – TRUE or FALSE?

26

مَنْ رَأَى مِنْكُمْ مُنْكَر

Whoever among you sees something which is munkar (evil)

عَنْ أَبي سَعِيدٍ الخُدْرِيِّ (ﷺ) قَالَ: "سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ (ﷺ) يَقُولُ: "مَنْ رَأَى مِنْكُمْ مُنْكَراً فَلْيُغَيِّرْهُ بِيَدِهِ ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَبِلِسَانِهِ ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَبِقَلْبِهِ وَذَلِكَ أَضْعَفُ الإِيْمَانِ." (رَوَاهُ مُسْلِم)

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (ﷺ) that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "The strong Believer is better and more loved by Allaah than the weak Believer, but in both of them there is good. Work hard for that which benefits you and seek help from Allaah and do not give up. If you are stricken by misfortune, do not say: "If only I had done such-and-such," rather say: "Allaah has decreed and what Allaah wills He does." For verily, the words: "If only…" open the door to Satan's works." (Narrated by Muslim).

The Narrator: Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah (Arabic: أبو هريرة), (also known as `Abd al-Rahman ibn Sakhr Al-Azdi (Arabic: عبدالرحمن بن صخر الأذدي) was born in Baha, Yemen into the Banu Daws tribe from the region of Tihamah on the coast of the Red Sea. He was an orphan with only a mother and no other relatives. His name at birth was Abd al-Shams (servant of the sun). However, as a child, he had a cat and became known as "Abu Hurairah" (which literally means "Father of the Kitten").

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We should take action against something evil if we can.

2. We should speak against evil if we can.

3. But at the very least, we should detest the evil in our hearts.

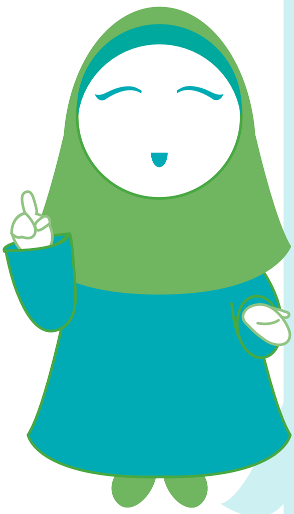
4. It shows the weakness of our faith if we only hate the evil in our heart but we do not do anything to stop it with our words or actions.

Discussion Corner

1. What should we say or do if we see our classmate taking something from our teacher's handbag while she is gone?

2. If we see or hear about something bad happening to someone in the newspaper, even though we cannot help that person by our words or actions, how should we feel or think about it?

3. Discuss a few ways to nicely tell your brother or sister that they should stop doing something bad (e.g. hiding their homework, breaking their toys, messing up the room, etc.)



27

دَعْ مَا يُرِيبُكَ
Leave What Makes You Doubt

عَنْ أَبِي مُحَمَّدٍ الحَسَنِ بنِ عَلِيٍّ بنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ (رضي الله عنه) قَالَ: "حَفِظْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ (صلى الله عليه وسلم): "دَعْ مَا يُرِيبُكَ إِلَى مَا لاَ يُرِيبُكَ فَإِنَّ الصِّدْقَ طُمَأْنِينَةٌ وَالكَذِبَ رِيبَةٌ." (رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ)

It Ali Ibn Abi Taalib (رضي الله عنه) that he said: "I memorized from the Messenger of Allaah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) (that he said): "Leave what makes you doubt in favour of what does not make you doubt, for verily, truth is comforting, while falsehood is disturbing." (Narrated by At-Tirmizi) is reported on the authority of Abu Muhammad Al-Hasan Ibn '

The Narrator: Hasan ibn Ali

- Hasan ibn 'AlīibnAbīTalib (الحسن بن علي بن أبي طالب) (Fifteenth of Ramadhīn, 3 AH – Seventh or Twenty-eighth of Safar, 50 AH) was the grandson of prophet Muhammad (pbuh), son of 'AlīibnAbiTalib (final Rashidun Caliph and Fatimah (daughter of Muhammad). He is an important figure in Islam as he is a member of the AhlulBayt (the household of Muhammad).

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We should stay away from matters which make us doubt.
2. We should stick close to what is clearly halaal which will bring comfort to our hearts.
3. Doubt will cause our hearts to be restless and worried.



Discussion Corner

1. If we see some chocolate on our desk at school, but we are not sure where it came from and who it belongs to, should we eat it?
2. What should you do if your mother gave you some money, but you forgot if she gave it for you or if she asked you to give it to your brother?
3. If we spend our days doing many things which are doubtful, we will usually be worried and uneasy – TRUE or FALSE?the reward of being nice to them – TRUE or FALSE?

28

مَنْ أَحَقُّ النّاسِ بِحُسْنِ صَحَابَتِي؟

Who among people is most deserving of my fine treatment ?

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ (ﷺ) قَالَ: "قَالَ رَجُلٌ: "يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ ، مَنْ أَحَقُّ النَّاسِ بِحُسْنِ صَحَابَتِي؟" قَالَ: "أُمُّكَ." قَالَ: "ثُمَّ مَنْ؟" قَالَ: "أُمُّكَ." قَالَ: "ثُمَّ مَنْ؟" قَالَ: "أُمُّكَ." قَالَ: "ثُمَّ مَنْ؟" قَالَ: "أَبُوكَ."

(رَوَاهُ البُخَارِيُّ وَ مُسْلِمٌ وَاللَّفْظُ لِمُسْلِمٍ)

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (ﷺ) that he said: "A man asked: "Oh, Messenger of Allaah! Who among people is most deserving of my fine treatment ?" He (ﷺ) replied: "Your mother." He asked: "Then who?" He (ﷺ) answered: "Your mother." The man asked: "Then who?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Your mother." "Then who?" the man asked. "Your father," replied the Prophet (ﷺ)."

(Narrated by Al-Bukhaari and Muslim, with the wording of Muslim)

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We should seek knowledge from those more learned than we are.
2. We owe a huge debt to our mothers.
3. We also owe a great debt to our fathers.



Discussion Corner

1. What are some things we can do to make our mothers happy?
2. What are some things we can do to make our fathers happy?
3. If both our parents asked us to do something, who should we respond to first?

29

إِنّ اللهَ لاَ يَنْظُرُ إِلَى أَجْسَادِكُمْ وَلاَ إِلَى صُوَرِكُم
Allaah Does Not Look At Your Bodies Appearance

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ (ﷺ) قَالَ: "قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ (ﷺ): "إِنَّ اللهَ لاَ يَنْظُرُ إِلَى أَجْسَادِكُمْ وَلاَ إِلَى صُوَرِكُمْ وَلَكِنْ يَنْظُرُ إِلَى قُلُوبِكُمْ وَأَعْمَالِكُمْ."

(رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ)

It is reported on the authority of Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) that he said: "Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Verily, Allaah does not look at your bodies nor your appearance, but rather He looks at your hearts and your deeds." (Narrated by Muslim)

The Narrator: Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah (Arabic: أبو هريرة), (also known as `Abd al-Rahman ibn Sakhr Al-Azdi (Arabic: عبدالرحمن بن صخر الأذدي) was born in Baha, Yemen into the Banu Daws tribe from the region of Tihamah on the coast of the Red Sea. He was an orphan with only a mother and no other relatives. His name at birth was Abd al-Shams (servant of the sun). However, as a child, he had a cat and became known as "Abu Hurairah" (which literally means "Father of the Kitten").

Lessons from This Hadith

1. Our physical appearance is not important to Allaah.
2. What is important to Allaah is what is in our hearts and what deeds we do.



Discussion Corner

1. What is important to Allaah?
2. If a person is good looking, has a big house and a rich family but his heart is full of bad thoughts and he does not do any good deeds, will Allaah be happy with him?
3. How can we increase Allah's love for us?

30 صِلَةُ الأُمِّ المُشْرِكَةِ
Allaah Does Not Look At Your Bodies Appearance

عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ (رضي الله عنهما) قَالَتْ: "قَدِمَتْ عَلَيَّ أُمِّي وَهِيَ مُشْرِكَةٌ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ (صلى الله عليه وسلم) فَاسْتَفْتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ قُلْتُ: "قَدِمَتْ عَلَيَّ أُمِّي وَهِيَ رَاغِبَةٌ أَفَأَصِلُ أُمِّي؟" قَالَ: "نَعَمْ ، صِلِي أُمَّكِ."

(رَوَاهُ البُخَارِيُّ وَاللَّفْظُ لِلبُخَارِيِّ)

It is reported on the authority of Asmaa` Bint Abi Bakr (رضي الله عنهما) that she said: "My mother came to me while she was still a pagan during the time of the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and so I asked his advice, saying: "My mother has come to see me and she is asking something of me; should I treat her well?" He (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replied: "Yes, treat your mother well." (Narrated by Al-Bukhaari and Muslim, with the wording of Al-Bukhaari)

The Narrator: Asmaa bint Abu Bakr

Asmaa bint Abu Bakr (Arabic: أسماء بنت أبي بكر) was Abu Bakr daughter, Her mother was QutaylahbintAbd al-Uzza. She was the half sister of Aishah and Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr. Asma was about the 18th person to accept Islam. She was later given the nickname That an-Nitaqayn (the One with the Two Waistbands) because of an incident connected with the departure of Muhammad and her father from Mecca on the migration to Medina.

Lessons from This Hadith

1. We should seek advice from the people of knowledge when we are in doubt.

2. We must always be kind to our mother, even though she may be a disbeliever.

3. The virtue of Asmaa' Bint Abi Bakr in seeking advice from the Prophet (ﷺ).



Discussion Corner

1. What should we do when we do not know something?

2. We must be kind to family members who are not Muslim– TRUE or FALSE?

3. We should also be kind generally to everyone, not just Muslims – TRUE or FALSE?

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